WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 4, 1823.

.The Warrior's name, Though pealed and chimed on all the tongues of fame,

Sounds less harmonlous to the grateful mind, Than his who fashions and improves mankind.... Columbian.

hter period.

adrertisements by the square, 50 cents, for

my person, for obtaining five responsible ambers, shall be entitled to the Star gratis.

editor: Letters on business, to Joan S.

nications for the Columbian Star, be addressed to James D. Knowles,

hits of the work sacred to the cause of

r succeeding insertion, 25 cents.

man, the publisher, post paid.

Miterary.

From the Charleston Courier.

EVERETT ON POPULATION.

work has been lately published in Lon-

age d'Affaires at the Court of the Ne-

What wertiser of that city (2d August) cans an extract from it, giving a brief of the theory maintained by the author.

be recollected that this is the same

a work on the state of Europe, which

me to condense the ideas, without injur-

the chain of argument by which they

The new idea, which forms the leading

ciple of the author, is, that the increase

and Godwin and Malthus, because the

er maintains that political institutions

the source of all evil, while the latter

tes all our miseries toya necessary

rmanent excess of population, arising

my independent of political institutions.

Ererett, creates abundance instead of

but in proportion to the demand for its

ucts, and, at the same time, developes

ew elements of skill, whereby the same

tity of labour is applied with greater

He proves this proposition by a

nce to general principles, and to the

becomes more productive, and the

of subsistence more abundant, this

story of civilization. But admitting that

circumstance will give rise to a dan-

of scarcity, whenever the necessary

ly of the means of subsistence is likely

this is precisely the present condition

tungs in the world, in consequence of an

ersal tendency to an excess of popula-

and deficiency of food, arising from the

rent rates by which food and population

ally increase. The author endeavours

refute this objection, in order to establish

truth of his theory. The argument of h. Maithus takes it for granted, that a

men population must subsist upon the pro-tis of the soil they occupy: the author the groundlessness of such a suppo-

on, by producing a variety of examples, the instance the city of London. He also

that the rate of increase of the human

res a logical error, and is, in point of

m a single case, and not from an aver-

cies, assumed by Mr. Malthus as true,

great deal too high; it being deduc-

Athough the author considers that the

tation of these errours in argument are sufficient to establish the truth of his

proposition, yet his subject is further

alevil. The operation of these evils

olly removed, and will always pre-

ation in the United States is attributed

exemption from those evils as checks

population, or, in other words, to the s of the social institutions and the

at the earth from being overstocked with labitants. The astonishing increase of

of all the known cases.

exhausted. Mr. Malthus supposes

in, and becomes more productive than

increase of population, according to

pulation is the cause of an abundance,

sheld together.

red also in London. We have endea-

an who published, about two years

" A copy of the work has been

entitled "New Ideas on Population,

01. 11.

han ever scriber, a lar d Domestic I

1828.

its.

et.

er fastened

ido,) on the

hat early ap

of success w

ING, Jr. and TYSON, Agen

r less price the this Dictric

oots, of a go

Hats at very ortment of L and Gymp Bo

HN ALLEN, h & 12th stree

F CONCORD HOUS PAPER,

S. ill be princip whose peculi-signed to su nost every re favoured wi

ract, and Ed f the procee ore the pul s such that it r expectation ble or expens others to the

erefore, will State and pr

dvertiseme rally be avoid leading trut re concern

cribers at the mm if paid ration of s

ubles, 50

them.

DXE, ¿ Law, of Colum

ACH,

ounded with

ION,

OCATE

y, general d to benefit t

ortant religio al and selecte d with extrac fissionary a d other cou religion, to lination of Mi texts, obitua ews of the dristians. To

e published eginning wi

te, if not pa ill be made t e subscriber

at the Colu et, near 10t MITTEE, istrates, hel lay last, relaunder the act 823, entitle on of the Jus y of debts i

s, the copie g a general a ustices of the is, and will be

MEEHAN. Georgetown e business of whether of claims of an

morals of the people; and the abun-of the means of subsistence is stated the consequence, and not the cause, or favourable moral and political situa-

he different conclusions drawn from the ries of Mr. Malthus and Mr. Everare very important in themselves, and h a very interesting light the great on drawn by Mr. Malthus from his is the propriety of discouraging age and abolishing the poor laws. The propositions maintained by Mr. Ev-FICE. naturally foster those benevolent and

The Columbian Star, COMMITTEE OF THE GENERAL CON-TENTION OF THE BAPTIST DENOMINA-

TION IN THE UNITED STATES. Published every Saturday, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE, NORTH E STREET. WASHINGTON CITY. axs. Three dollars per annum, if paid in set, or within six months after subscribfour dollars, should payment be deferred

own perusal.

From Griscom's " Year in Europe." WORDSWORTH.

The few days which were to elapse prior to the sailing of the Albion from Liverpool, enabled me to make a hasty excursion to some of the lakes; after spending the the pathetic and the moral, of the power morning in the revival of several friendships, I took the evening coach for Kendal pel; and any society for Missionary or in Westmoreland We stopped at Preston to tea, and continued during the night that shall regularly contribute to the through Lancaster and Burton, and reachof the General Convention, or of the ed Kendal about the dawn of day.

Waiting only to receive the instructions of a friend, who kindly called upon me in answer to a note of introduction, I ascended the coach for Ambleside; distant twelve or fourteen miles; and enjoyed during a fine morning, a ride along the in-teresting scenery of the Windermere lake. We passed along Colgarth-house, the country-seat and favourite residence of the late Bishop Watson. Its situation appeared to be extremely rural, but without much show remarks on the Theories of Malthus of ornament or elegance. The coachman foolwin, by Mr. Everett, American informed me that he had lived two years with this extraordinary man, and pronouncdands." A copy of the work has been ed a homely but hearty eulogium upon the honesty of his principles, and the firmness of his character; and at the same time, a satire upon those who have the disposal of places and pensions. "If he'd been a man to say one thing and do another," said he, "he'd been a greater man in the world than he was." In this residence the Bishop was very attentive to his farm, and his agricultural improvements are said to have been worthy of the imitation of every Westmoreland farmer.

Ambleside is a small market town or large village, on the side of a mountain, to have been successful in an eminent dewhere the valley opens to the head of Windermere. It is an ancient place, and has very little of modern comfort in its general appearance; but some of the iouses being covered with white cement, and several of them neatly inclosed, there is in its whole aspect, viewed at a little distance, a rural sweetness not often excelled. It contains one or two good inns. After breakfasting at one of them, I hastened to Rydal Mount, the residence of W. Wordsworth, the lyrick poet, about two miles from Ambleside. The mansion is neat, but altogether unostentatious, and not very large. Its position is one of the most charming; at a short distance from the head of Windermere, overlooking the lake, the village of Ambleside, and the wild undulations which spread themselves on each side of this beautiful water. Behind and on each side, rocks and hills are piled irregularly, and streams of water tumbling over precipitous channels, give an air of enchant-ment to the scenes which this poetic describer of physical and moral nature has chosen for his residence.

On reaching the house, the servant girl informed me he had gone out on a walk with his family, and would soon return; but wishing to reach a distant place before night, I gave my letter of introduction to the maid, and requested her to go after, and present it to her master. He soon entered, and calling me by name, received me with as much affability and kindness, as if I had been an old acquaintance. His wife, too, who soon came in, manifested the same unceremonious hospitality; and notwithstanding my recent meal, insisted on spreading the cloth, and giving me a cold cut before I left them. Wordsworth is, I should judge, about fifty or fifty-five, of rather a grave aspect, strong features, and easily susceptible of kindling into an expres-sion of benevolence. He entered into conversation on America, on our literature and politics, on poetry, and various other topics which accidentally presented themselves. ed by showing that the increase of Finding that my time was short, he propos-Plation is checked at every stage of cived a walk, and conducted me over the by particular forms of moral and grounds to a situation which commanded a view of Windermere and Rydal waters, be indefinitely diminished, but cannot and thence to a romantic bridge on a stream which falls in a fine little cascade among the rocks, in front of which is an arbour, bearing the date 1617, and still in good repair. It is a spot to which even Mitton might have fitly resorted, to wait for the inspiration of his Muse, had he been blest with a temporary enjoyment of external vision, and anxious to derive from the objects around him impressions the most apthe takes. A part of the oaken furniture nce that exists between them. The of this cottage, curiously and grotesquely carved, appears as if it might be at least coeval with the arbour just mentioned, and have owed its origin to the taste of the same

individual.

the universal prevalence of early marriages; spent a truly delightful hour, W. kindly each of a brother and sister. The ages of and to the establishment of institutions for offered to walk with me to Ambleside. His the pupils at the time of their admission the relief of the destitute. Such a conclusion, in unison with our social and benevolent feelings, would, of itself, furnish a strong lent feelings, which is a strong lent feeling lent feelings and the strong lent feelings are strong lent feelings and the strong lent feelings are strong lent fee presumption of the truth of Mr. Everett's could readily imagine was derived from twenty-five; ten, between twenty-five and theory, and the incorrectness of that of Mr. those habits of thought, which are requisite thirty; and eight upwards of thirty. The Malthus. We hope the work will be published in this country, when such of our in blank verse. Whatever reviewers may ed no small embarrassment to the instrucreaders as pay any attention to political say, or have said of this writer, there has economy, will have an opportunity of judging of the merits of the book from their ject and his manner; and, although he in many instances, it was found impracticaject and his manner; and, although he in many instances, it was found impractica-sometimes condescends to play too long ble, that the Directors deemed it advisable with the baby-tools of his art, it is obvious to adopt the general regulation, not to adthat his mind is adequate to the most cor-rect and elevated conceptions of human These facts are worthy of record, as, perpassion. If there is less of "fine frenzy" haps, not being without some future use; of imagination and the force of language, to establish his claim to the merit of genuine poetry; and while the scope of his writings remains true to the best principles of pointed on the subject of labour and of mefeeling.

From the New-York Spectator.

PERCIVAL'S POEMS. We take pleasure in announcing, that this volume has at length been put to press and will be completed in three or four weeks. The first poem in the collection, is an original tale, entitled "The Wreck," which extends to about 1000 lines. A careful perusal of this performance has satisfied us, that it will do no discredit to the established reputation of its author. And this is, indeed, no small praise—for so widely has the name of Dr. P. been spread so eagerly have his effusions been sought for and read, (we would that we could say purchased, and their further production thus encouraged,) and so jealous is the regard with which the works of a rising poet are looked upon, both by admirers and detractors, that to satisfy expectation—to gree-so successful as falls to the lot of but few. And all these, we confidently assert to be the merits of this little poem, which, with the most admired of his published pieces, is to make up the volume. We have long desired to see this selection made, for the credit of our national litera-ture; for the preservation of the poems themselves, winch, in little catch-penny volumes, and newspapers, would else per ish with the ephemeral matter with which they are connected; and for the interest and fame of the author.

Deaf and Dumb.

From the Seventh Annual Report of the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, at Hartford. Connecticut.

It is now about six years since the Asylum has been opened for the reception of pupils. During this period, one hundred and ten persons have enjoyed its advantages, concerning whom the following facts may not be without interest to those, who are fond of noticing the various phenomena, which develope the physical, intellectual, or moral character of our species.

There have been sixty-four male, and forty-six female, pupils. Fifty-four were born deaf, and thirty-six lost their hearing, in infancy or childhood, by disease; while of twenty it is unknown or uncertain in what way this misfortune befel them; -so that probably three fifths of the whole number owe their deafness to some natural defect in the organs of hearing; and two fifths, to the diseased state of these organs, since

These one hundred and ten pupils have come from ninety-five families, twenty-eight while in many other cases, which have come to our knowledge, one or both of the parents have been deaf and dumb, and their children have heard perfectly well; so that, it does not as yet appear, that the malady is an hereditary one. It seems rather, to pervade certain families and their collateral branches. Thus two of the pupils, sisters, have had fourteen kinsfolks deaf and dumb. the whole sixteen being descended from the same great grand mother, while, what renother, five; and another has had in it seven, coeval with the arbour just mentioned, and have owed its origin to the taste of the same individual.

On taking leave of the interesting scen
one sister and two protuers have been members of the Asylum, and from another, three sisters, the only children of their homage temple of worship, to render their members of gratitude to the Author of their members of pupils is 69.

The present number of pupils is 69.

social instincts of our nature which lead to ery and family of Rydal Mount, where I pairs of brothers; and four pairs consisting

in his thoughts and descriptions, than in although they are, at present, too limited in pense of stated preaching at the church; those of some of his contemporaries, there their extent, to furnish sufficient data, from and they have, up to this time, been obliged is enough of the sublime and the tender, which to establish any general principles, with regard to many particulars attending this interesting subject in the history of our common species.

A Committee was some time since aphumanity, he can scarcely fail to have an chanical employments, in which the friends often expressed a deep interest. This in-terest has been equally felt by the Direc- donations and subscriptions of the friends of department of the Institution. They were aware, that certainly at present, and per-particular resource our success has been haps always, a pecuniary sacrifice must be very limited. While it would be a light made, in order to instruct the pupils in any burthen on the individuals who might lend of the mechanical trades; as their labour, their assistance, it would relieve the Direcin this way, during the short time of their continuance at the Asylum, would probably not refund the expenses incurred. They determined, however, to make this sacrifice; ed attendance at the Mariner's Church,

very ingenious blacksmith and cutler, at Hearts. We do not, however, deem it pro-which he has done a great deal of work. A sumptuous to say, that on many seamen

ficulties which, if possible, must be met and obviated.

Some pupils stay at the Asylum only two ful to their friends on shore who have pro-years, and four is thought by many a pretty vided it. considerable time for completing their education. And yet in this time, some hope, that these infants in knowledge, though they may be men in stature, as ignorant of language when they begin, as the little child who is taking his first lessons in his primer, can be taught how to write English with grammatical accuracy, and to read books with understanding, and also have their minds opened to the reception of moral and religious truth, and to an acquaintance perhaps with arithmetic, geography, and history, and, in addition to all this, become tolerable proficients in some mechanical employment. Could such things be accomplished in the education of those who are deprived of two of the most important faculties which man enjoys, it would put to shame all that is done by the most ingenious and attentive parents, and at the most celebrated schools, in training up to knowledge and usefulness those who are favoured with hearing and speech, and all the superior facilities of ac-quiring information and improvement which these valuable privileges afford.

In the European Institutions, seven and eight years are required for the education of an intelligent deaf and dumb pupil. Now where many of the pupils at the Asylum ceived that, to say the least, it has been a subject of difficulty, to know how to introduce mechanical employments, without so far retarding the intellectual progress of the pupils, as to injure the reputation of the Institution, and even to create dissatisfaction in the minds of the friends of those who are

It is truly a choice of evils, and the more distinctly the public understand this, the complish is done in the way of slow, grad-ual, patient, and laborious effort. Either the public must be persuaded to keep the pupils longer at the Asylum, which possibly may be the case, should its funds enable it to afford the means of instruction at a lower rate, or else some sacrifice must be made, either on the part of intellectual improvement, or the acquisition of a mechanical

It is believed, however, that labour in some form or other, can be pursued to such an extent, during certain hours of the day, propriate to the solemnity of his theme. We stopped to look at a cottage belonging to S. Tarana, of St Peter's Cottege, and all ner grand children, possessed the faculties of nearing and speech. One of the my introduction to Wordsworth, It is on a rustic mound, commanding a view of both a rustic mound, command rustic mound, command rustic mound rustic mound rustic mound rustic mound rustic mound rustic mo been made to convince those who feel interall of whom were born deaf. From this last ested in this subject, that it is not without family, one sister and two brothers have its difficulties, and that some little time must

Bethel Union.

[No. 40.

York Society for premoting the Gospel among Seamen."

The Board of Managers experience much leasure in being able, after an experiment f four years, to express their entire conviction of the utility and importance of the inbours of those societies which have engaged in the moral and religious improvement of seamen.

From the scantiness of their funds, the Board have, with great difficulty, met the interest on the mortgage debt, and the exto suspend entirely the execution of their ulterior plans of meliorating the condition of seamen. Our treasury, unhappily, is empty; our debt, secured by mortgage on the church, amounts to 86000; and, besides the interest on this debt, our current expenditure is \$2200 annually; the collections in the admirer in every reader of taste and and benefactors of the pupils have, of late, church do not exceed \$500 per annum; and tors. They deemed it important to procure the institution. It has been our wish to obsome suitable person to superintend this tain a sufficiency of annual subscriptions to meet our current expenditure; but in this tors from much anxiety, and the public from many solicitations.

but have not as yet succeeded in procuring the person of whom they have been in search.

particularly within the last two months; and we are happy also to add, that a bless-search. The object is not yet abandoned. Indeed, of the sanctuary in many instances. It does a small beginning has been made. A forge not belong to us to speak with confidence has been erected, within the Asylum, for a on a subject known only to the Searcher of joiner, also, and several shoemakers have deep impressions have been made, which been employed, to some extent, at their re-spective occupations. no changes can efface—that many have, in the fruits of a good life, given proofs of true maintain without shrinking, or retiring, the ground already won on the path-way to excellence, and not to have deceived the promises of friends, or forfeited one jot the promises of friends are promises of friends. ranted in saying, that, to a man, they feel a respect for this temple of worship, and grate-

In looking beyond our immediate sphere

of action, we are happy to notice, that in the principal seaports of this country, the zeal of the friends of seamen continues unabated. At Philadelphia, respectable audiences of seamen attend the ministrations of the Rev. Mr. Eastburn, who exerts a valuable influence over them. In Boston, the labours in behalf of seamen are unremitted. In Charleston, a Mariner's Church is already erected and filled with attentive hearers. But we have still more animating encouragement in contemplating the more extensive efforts of the friends of seamen in Great-Britain. Floating Chapels are opened in almost every seaport of magnitude in the United Kingdom, and Bethel meetings are held on board her merchantmen in almost all parts of the world. An agent from the Seamen's Friend Society, of London, has visited the continent, and at Hamburgh and Gibraltar, as well as in other parts less important, the Bethel Flag has often been displayed, and meetings held under that ban-ner. We have noticed with much satisfaction that in Calcutta a hulk has been purchased for a Floating Chapel, and that provision is made for supplying the spiritual wants of seamen in that rich and distant have staid only two, some four, and none, capital. In Canton, also, a plan is proposas yet, over six years, it will easily be con- ed, through the influence of the Rev. Mr. Morrison, of a Floating Chapel for the use of British and American Seamen, and there can be but little doubt it will soon be put into effect. Indeed, in the language of the report of a British Bethel Union Society, "Not only have the shores of Italy, Germany, Sweden, and Russia, been plante! with the gospel banner, but the remoc extensive coasts of both Americas have welcomed the sacred Dove of Peace, and of which have contained more than one deaf and dumb child. In one family the father is deaf and dumb, and also four of the children. In another the father and two children are deaf and dumb. These are the only instances in which either of the parents of the pupils has laboured under this defect, while in many other cases which have be happily felt in reviving in the hearts of seamen the impressions made in our churches opened for their spiritual improvement at home. The American missionaries in the Sandwich Islands may be expected to exert a very considerable influence over the numerous crews of the ships which touch there, engaged in the whale fisheries and the North West trade, and we are happy to notice that they have not lost these

If we may be permitted on this occasion to indulge in a few reflections, we would remark, that we are not pursuing a visionary scheme, which will vanish on an experithent of a few years. Our plans are founded on well tried principles, and we are prompted to action by facts of the most and mating character. While to our view, no scene is more interesting than that or the crowds of seamen who flack to this their

vision for the spiritual wants of this numer-ous and valuable class of men, who, from a perpetual change of place, could not make this provision for themselves. No one needs the consolations and supports of religion more than the adventurous sailor. Exthe exposures of a distant voyage, in the fa-

that they are immortal beings, and that they hopes of the Gospel are paramount to all for a third. other blessings. And they have, too, a frankness of manner, and a warmth of heart, which dispose them to give a favourable re-ception to the truths of that religion which promises forgiveness to the penitent, and calls for grateful obedience as the fruit of pardoning mercy. To the pious sailor the divisions of the Church are unknown; his attachment is to his Divine Master, and those who bear his image; and he is so absorbed by the consideration of His mercy, as to forget every thing but his obligations

to Divine grace. Let it then be the ardent prayer and stren-uous effort of every friend of seamen, that these privileges, beginning to yield such their repentance—their reformation—their ness and usefulness may been larged, and,

"Tempests never beat nor billows roll."

Religious.

From the Southern Intelligencer. Extracts from a letter to the Editor, from a Clergyman, dated Greenville C. H. August 30, 1823.

DEAR SIR-On the Saturday before the second Sabbath in this month, the Saluda Baptist Association held its annual meeting at the Columbia church in this district about twenty-five miles below this place. There were present twenty-four ministers and about two thousand persons. The representation from the churches was full. Peside the delegates from the churches belonging to the association, there were messengers from the Baptist State Convention, Charleston Baptist Association, the Broad River in this State, the Georgia Association, and the Tugaloo, (the former wholly in the State of Georgia, and the latter partly in that State and partly in this, and the French Broad, in the State of North-

On the Tuesday previous to the meeting of the association, the Greenville Bible Society assembled at the Court House.-The Sermon, which the corresponding secretary was requested to deliver, was addressed to table audience, the copy of which was afterwards solicited for publication. The sum of \$68 was obtained for the purchase of Bibles, and an order was passed for the appropriation of \$50 for that pur-

Both at Pendleton and Greenville Court House, Sunday Schools are in operation, comprehending from forty to fifty pupils each. At both these villages the Gospel is statedly preached every Lord's day to attentive congregations.

From the Boston Watehman.

BOSTON BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

This respectable body held its twelfth anniversary in Salem, on Wednesday and Thursday, in the last week. At ten o'clock, A. M. the Rev. Daniel Sharp, of Boston delivered the Introductory Sermon, from James i. 22,-" Be ye doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving your own-

The Association was then organized by choosing Dr. Baldwin, Moderator; Rev. N. W. Williams, Clerk; Rev. G. F. Davis, Assistant Clerk, and Deacon Levi Farewell, Treasurer. The letters from the church detailed no extensive revivals, but exhibited additions to most of the churches, and evinced that they were established in the truth, and were walking in harmony On !'hursday morning, at 8 o'clock, the Trustees of the Massachusetts Baptist Education Society met, and transacted their annual business.

During the session of the Association, mo nevs were received from most of the charches, and from various benevolent So- leme a modification of his decree against cieties and individuals for the support of their authority to imprison the Constitution-Missions, Education of young Ministers, alists. But it appears the decree was put and in aid of the Evangelical Tract Soci- in execution, and upwards of 600 men ety. Several communications were receiv- had been released from prison at Madrid. ed, presenting sums to constitute ministers A letter from Bayonne, August 19th, life members of the Tract Society, and an says, a courier passed through that place on ed, presenting sums to constitute ministers increasing attention to the subject of distributing evangelical tracts was apparent, About eight hundred dollars were received for the different benevolent objects. Prayer meetings were attended on the mornings of each day, which were seasons of refreshing.

The Fairfield Baptist Association held their annual meeting at Jericho, Vt. on Wednesday, 17th Sept. Introductory Ser-mon, by the Rev. Mr. Dodge, of Johnson; mon, by the Rev. Mr. Dodge, of Johnson, who noticed, in a very interesting manner, the rise, progress, and efforts of the principal Bible and Missionary Societies. The session was harmonious and agreeable. The plexy, after a long and painful illness, is mentioned under the Turin head, of the 1st against them, these islanders remain uncertain what course will be taken, in reference to them, by the other nations of the earth, and the principal Bible and Missionary Societies. The temburg (Eugene Beauharnois) by apoplexy, after a long and painful illness, is mentioned under the Turin head, of the 1st against them, these islanders remain uncertain what course will be taken, in reference to them, by the other nations of the earth, and the principal Bible and Missionary Societies. The temburg (Eugene Beauharnois) by apoplexy, after a long and painful illness, is mentioned under the Turin head, of the 1st against them, these islanders remain uncertain what course will be taken, in reference to them, by the other nations of the earth, and the principal Bible and Missionary Societies. The temburg (Eugene Beauharnois) by apoplexy, after a long and painful illness, is mentioned under the Turin head, of the 1st against them, these islanders remain uncertain what course will be taken, in reference to them. tions to them during the past year. A Domestic Missionary Society, connected with the Association, is doing considerable

landable than that which has made pro- published a report of the collections made by him for the endowment of a professor-ship in that institution, and given some facts ship in that institution, and given some facts respecting its present situation. In Utica, were collected, by public contribution, and private donations, sums amounting to \$558; which is the contribution of private donations, sums amounting to \$558; in Whitesborough, contribution \$22 76; in Geneva, contribution, and donation, posed to hardship in a thousand shapes—to in Geneva, contribution, and donation, tempests—to shipwreck—to battle—and to \$141.04; in Canandaigua, donations, \$100; sickly climates:—spending his life far from his family, and friends, and country; to whom could more consolation be derived from the reflection that God is his protector, his defence, and his help. Indeed it would seem that in all the seclusions and all. Seminary is generally popular in the western would seem that in all the seclusions and all Seminary is generally popular in the western the exposures of a distant voyage, in the fatigues of daily duty, and the lone liness of the tion in Auburn, previous to the visit on this nightwatch, religion alone could introduce occasion, amounted to more than 19,000 dolcontentment and happiness on board the lars. The professorship of theology, to floating habitations of those whose occupawhich Dr. Richards of Newark was elected, has been endowed, by the unsolicited Scamen, though thoughtless and careless in their habits, are like other men in this, dollars; and it is expected that \$10,000 more will be raised here, for a second have their moments of reflection, when the professorship, and an equal sum at the west,

From the Family Visitor.

THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY, BANGOR, ME. The following extract from an address to he public by the agent of the Board of Trustees, presents a view of the object, condition, and importance of this Seminary.

"This Institution was incorporated by the Legislature of Massachusetts, in 1814. been united to the Colombian republic. In 1819, it was permanently located at Ban-gor. Its design is to give pious and promising young men a competent education for the ministry, in a shorter time, and at less expense, than is usual at other Institutions in our country. The number of Trustees is fifteen. There are at present two abundant blessings, may prove effectual to Instructors; viz. a Professor of Theology, amendment of life; that thus their happi- The qualifications for entrance, and the upon a Congress, convened once a year, and course of literary studies pursued in the Inwhen called from the toils of their life of stitution, are nearly the same, as they were the execution of those laws is prompt and peculiar hazard, they may find rest on those twenty years ago, at most of the colleges secure. The protection of property, and peaceful shores, where the enjoyment of individual rights, is as perfound all the people in good health, and the enjoyment of individual rights, is as perfound all the people in good health, and the enjoyment of individual rights, is as perfound all the people in good health, and the enjoyment of individual rights, is as peryears. Eighteen young men have complet- fect and complete as under any government. ed this term. Some of them are ordained; The President is a native of the Island, and students next term will be about thirty. people, contributing, as far as the authority The most of them will be dependent on charity for their support.

"It is probable, that not less than 200,-000 souls in the State of Maine are destitute of suitable religious instruction. In the county of Penobscot, where the Instifar north as the settlements extend, the inhabitants, though considerably numerous, are, in general, destitute of the regular preaching of the gospel, and the stated administration of its ordinances. For two or three months in the winter, nearly twenty districts, in that destitute section of our country, are furnished with pious school-masters from the Seminary. Where it is necessary and practicable, these young men their government. A report is made to the conduct meetings on the Sabbath. Six or eight destitute societies in the vicinity are supplied with preaching, a considerable part of the time, by the Professors and Senior class. These probably perform as much service in the course of the year, as could be performed by three or four missionaries. A number of well qualified preachers leave the Institution annually and are employed in dispensing the word of are taught all branches of jurisprudence,

Summary of News.

FOREIGN.

Since our last, there have been several arrivals at New-York from Europe. Maria, Captain Fowler, has furnished London papers to the 27th of August; and the Marmion, Captain Hawkins, from Havre, has brought Paris papers to the 30th of August, inclusive. The most prominent articles of intelligence are disastrous to the Spanish cause, and give us fears that resistance to the invaders is nearly at an end. Corunna and Algesiras both capitulated to

the French, on the 14th of August. The last advices from the Duke of Angouleme state, that, on the 18th of August, he was holding a Council of War under the walls of Cadiz. Previous reports stated that he arrived at St. Mary's on the 16th, and immediately sent a flag into Cadiz with propositions for a negotiation with the Cortes-but the Cortes, it is said, declined to

Generals, is confirmed. He joined the French with 42 of his troops. Ballasteros carried

with him 4000 troops.

The Regency at Madrid, it is said, endeavoured to procure of the Duke of Angou-

the 18th, reported to be the bearer of an order from government at Cadiz, to the Constitutionalist Generals, for the suspension of hostilities.

A Congress was to be held at Vienna, in October, at which the second-rate powers, the fertility of which is well known.

as well as the first, were to be represented. In consequence of their situation in regard The object was to form a written code for to foreign nations, the Haytiens are compellthe guidance of the Holy Alliance. The Pope, Pius VII. died at Rome, on the

20th of August, aged 83 years. His pon-tificate was 23 years, and was the longest

espoused by the Crown Prince of Sweden, son of Bernadotte.

with the Association, is doing considerable for the destitute places in Vermont and its neighbourhood. There are about 20 churches, 900 members, and 12 Ministers in this Association.

Switzerland.—The government of the Switzerland.—The government, would have a powerful effect in meliorating their situation. It would give them an immediate or print any work relative to foreign policy, who wisted the western part of the state, in August, as an agent of the Theological Seminary at Auburn, returned recently; and has a special force, and thus send fifty thousand able being which some have imagined him of state. Those who transgress this order are exposed to a fine of 1000 florins and a year's imprisonment.

Switzerland.—The government of the sangle looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their mance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship. The recognition of their nance, they have looked in vain for a single act of friendship.

The Res. Mr. Cox, of the Spring-them and induce of the state, in August and t

Mexico.—The new Congress is to meet on the 31st of the present month, (October,)

Colombia .- The affairs of this republic navy was hailed with great satisfaction.

The province of Guatimala, which sent Commissioners to our government a few months ago, for the purpose of soliciting admission into our confederacy, has lately

PRESENT STATE OF HAYTI.

The government of Hayti is founded on Constitution, approximating to republican, and not altogether dissimilar to that of the United States. It guarantees to the citizens all the essential rights of life, liberty, and representing the body of the people; and others are preaching the gospel to the des- a man well calculated for the office, which titute. It is expected, that the number of he sustains with perfect satisfaction to the vested in him will permit, to the welfare and the happiness of the people. The ed with the utmost facility and accuracy Their papers are written, and their books kept, in a neat and appropriate manner; and every department of the government is, in fact, conducted with a degree of intelligence, which would surprise those who have paid but little attention to the affairs of Hayti, and which could not fail to convince every one who is not blinded by the most invincible prejudice, of the probable stability of He has left this city, and in a few days will President, quarter-yearly, by the commander of each of the arrondissements, stating the particular situation of the district under his command, in regard to its public improvements and private happiness, its agriculture, its commerce, schools, and military establishments.

There has been lately established at Portau-Prince, an extensive academy, in which literature, the principles of astronomy, medicine, &c. A similar academy, or college, with able professors, natives of the country, has been long established at Cape Haytien. under the patronage of the government; and its medical department placed under the superintendence of Dr. Stewart, an eminent scholar and physician, from Fngland, tacked. who still continues to reside there, with his lady and family. In fact, the whole of the South and North parts of Hayti have enjoyed, for many years, the benefits of education, and their public schools are as nutheir rapid progress in improvement, equal to those in New-England; in all of which, the English, as well as French, language is taught. The public officers of the different districts are charged with the inspection and examination of these schools, and required to make annual reports to the President of Hayti, of their progress in the different branches of learning. The east, or Spanish part of the island, recently connected with the presidency, by the voluntary consent of its inhabitants, has been denied the advantages of common schools, through the illreceive any propositions except they came through the British government.

The defection of Manson, one of Mina's of the country, and the same regulations for the establishment of public schools, and the cultivation of learning and morals, are in successful operation.

The Haytiens are very generally remarkable for their comeliness, cleanliness, temperance, and urbanity of manners. The African race is nearly extinct among them, and they are fast assuming a national character peculiar to themselves. They are active, intelligent, and honest in their dealings, and faithful in any business intrusted to them. Their government is very popular with them. Its requisitions are readily com-plied with, and its duties cheerfully performed. As their institutions are becoming settled in their nature, the attention of the people is turned to the cultivation of the soil,

ed to keep up a standing army of fifty or sixty thousand men. France has not yet, by any open act, relinquished her claims over the Island, although it would be absolutely imto them, by the other nations of the earth. To the United States, from whom they had most of all, a right to expect some counte-nance, they have looked in vain for a single

The Greeks.—There are reports that the the republic, and to increase the surplus blow." He adds, "I shall be able to pur Greeks had obtained further great victories produce of their country. If the United ceed with better prospects in another or tates were the first to acknowledge the independence of the Haytiens, that act would indoubtedly excite feelings which would not soon be forgotten by them, and would induce them to keep us at least on as good terms as they allow to the most favoured nation.

York (Eng.) Musical Festival—It is in this grand undertaking, which has the ing the respective funds of the four or in the respective funds of the four or informatics.

DOMESTIC.

African Colony.—The subjoined extract, says the National Intelligencer, is part of a letter from the Rev. Colston M. Waring, a appear to be in a very flourishing condition. coloured preacher of great respectability, There can be no doubt, that, in a short from Petersburg, in Virginia, who recently time, the troops of Spain will be obliged to took passage to Cape Montserado in the abandon every post they at present hold in Oswego, and returned in the Fidelity.—the bounds of the republic. We observe in This man, we are informed, was recomthe recent accounts contained in our papers, mended to the Colonization Society, as that 20,000 stand of arms and 10,000 suits person of tried worth and piety, by the Rev. of military clothing have been landed for Dr. Rice, of Richmond, and is spoken of their service at Marguerita, from a 64 gun in the highest terms by Dr. Ayres in his ship, called the Esperanza, which had been purchased in Europe for the republic; and that an 18 gun ship, had arrived at La man of considerable property-has a family-Guayra from Europe, for the use of the has been to Africa, in a sickly season—and patriots. This addition to the Colombian is now ready to venture all, and to persuade others to do the same, on the success of the enterprise in which the Colonization Society

"When I left the United States, I promised to write you from Africa; but the sudden sailing of the Oswego, and my being sick at the time of the sailing, I was unwillingly deprived of that pleasure. As I have now arrived in my native land, I consider it my indispensable duty to give you my views of the land of my ancestors.

"Instead of finding Africa a sandy and barren waste, I found the whole country covered with verdure, and stocked with and a Professor of Classical Literature. property. The enactment of laws depends forest trees of large growth. I saw cattle, sheep, hogs, goats, poultry, and fruit, in abundance. In fine, I can truly say, I think beautiful a country, as any in the world. I found all the people in good health, and apparently happy. Mr. Williams returned with me, and I cannot express the effect our arrival has produced on the minds of the people. All seem in favour of the scheme. The coloured people are fired with zeal in the cause. Last Monday evening upwards of a hundred gave in their names business at the public offices, such as the for the next expedition. It is all important Treasuries, Custom-houses, &c. is transact- to know when a vessel will sail, and whether that vessel will touch at this place for emiand natives of the island are employed in all grants. I am anxious to know, myself, as I tution is located, there are but two settled ministers of the Congregational order. For taken into the offices, at an early age, as my family with me. I shall go to Richmond. my family with me. I shall go to Richmond, more than a hundred miles east of the supernumeraries, and are instructed in the in a few days, to satisfy the minds of the Seminary, sixty or seventy west, and as duties, by the older and more experienced. people, and ascertain the number disposed to emigrate."

Thompson's Island .- A special commis sion to investigate the causes of the disease which has for some time prevailed at Key West, and in the squadron under the command of Commodore Porter, has been made out at the Navy Office. Commodore Rodgers is at the head of the commission sail from New-York in the United States' brig Spark. Four of the oldest surgeons of the Navy will accompany him. Should it be found necessary, on investigation, the whole squadron will be removed to Pensa-

Weasel, belonging to Commodore Porter's after the finding of the inquisition.

Squadron, have both sailed from our Navy

Curiosity.—A complete carcass of Yard, during the past week, bound Thompson's Island.

Mississippi .- The Port Gibson paper, of August 30th, says-"We learn from a gentleman who passed through this town yes-terday from Natchez, that of about 100 persons who remained in that city, from seven to eight died per day; that many died in less than twelve hours after being at-

Kentucky.—A deluded being or designing knave in Kentucky, who calls his name Jesus Christ, has established himself in a place which he denominates New Jerusalem, and inculcates the doctrine of "living merous, in proportion to the population, and for ever in this present world in our present shape, provided we have faith." He is a tailor by profession, and has already obtained twelve converts to his doctrine, some of whom are persons of wealth, and have commenced preaching.

New-York .- It is expected that the Great Western Canal will be so far completed in 10 or 12 days, as to admit the first boat that shall enter the waters of the Hudson. Great preparations are making at Albany to celebrate that joyful event, and the corporation have appropriated \$300 to be applied to that purpose. The stone aqueduct across judged policy of its former rulers; but the the Genesee river at Rochester, being now completed, it is expected the water will be soon let in at that place.

A treaty was held on the 3d instant, at Moscow, Livingston county, between the Chiefs of the Seneca Indians, and United States' Commissioners. By this treaty the Indian title to about 17,000 acres of valuable land on the Genesee river has been extin-

Maine.-The damage occasioned by the late fire at Wiscasset and its vicinity, (exclusive of the destruction of a growth of wood, timber, grain, &c. valued at \$200,000) according to the estimate of a Committee appointed for that purpose, is as follows:
In Wiscasset—Number of suffering in-

habitants, 200; dwelling houses burut, 22; barns, 24; tannery consisting of buildings, 3; tirpation of the forests, or of the animals school houses 2; could be school houses 3; could be school house 3; could be school school houses, 2; grist mill, 1; saw mill, 1; which inhabited their tranquil solitudes head of stock, 307—Value of property destroyed, \$50,650. In Alna-Number of suffering inhabit-

ants, 77; dwelling houses burnt, 10; barns, 15; school house, 1; head of stock, 130-Value of property destroyed, \$22,000.— Timber and wood lots, fences and orchards pretty much destroyed. The whole ex-tent of the fire on the lots back of the towns, a distance of ten miles.

The corporation of the city of New-York have recommended a subscription for the relief of the sufferers at Wiscasset and Alna, and a committee has been appointed by the corporation of Georgetown, D. C. to solicit donations for the same purpose.

ing the respective funds of the four general infirmaries in this county, will not be less than 70004 183 instrumental performers are already engaged, and 164 vocal, viz. 72 cantos, 60 counters, 60 tenors, 72 bases Charity being the object of the performance and the period fixed upon immediate after Doncaster races, the promoters caculate upon the largest assemblage of conpany that ever took place on a

Russian Leather.-M. Daval, of Paris currier, and a young chemist, have disco vered that three articles are necessary to the composition of this kind of leather, yis pyroligneous acid, tannin, and oil. And is appears, from their experiments, the the odour of Russian leather (which preserves it from the moth) was obtained in curryin only from the oil of the bark of birch; it the best method of procuring this of was to employ only the onter bark of the birth in distillation; that all skins tanned in any manner whatever, with the oil of birch diffused the odour of Russian leather, and retained it the longer in proportion to the quantity of the oil employed; and finally, quantity of the bark of hoplar was very proper for tanning. As the poplar grows every where, in countries destitute of oak, it may supply the place of that valuable tree the manufacture of leather.

Rattlesnakes.—The Lycoming (Pa) (A. zette states, that 150 of these snakes wen killed in a den on the 4th ult. on the Driftwood branch of the Sinnamahoning creek, by Messrs. John and Michael Spangler, whilst out gathering whortleberries This family consisted of 2 males, 14 females, and 134 young ones, all in one den. The length of the largest was about four feet, and that of the smallest from 8 to 19

Coffee.—It is mentioned among the instances of the extraordinary production of plants, that a young lady of Albany, lately gathered from a single seed of the Coffee bean, 93 coffee berries or seeds.

The British Whale Fishery, at the various stations, employed in 1818, 155 vesels in 1822, 132. The bounty has amounted in a year to about \$200,000.

Cadiz is 7500 yards in circumference, contains 3740 houses, 208 streets, 30 put squares, 28 churches, and 33 public buildngs; and has a population of about 100,000

Sir Wm. Congreve has ascertained, that a asometer of 80,000 cubic feet capacity, when rendered explosive by certain proportion of atmospheric air, would be equal to sixty-two barrels of gunpowder!

Felo de se - That part of the law of England which doomed the remains of the suicide to the cross road, the stake, and the mailet, is repealed. The person conmitting felo de se is allowed to be interred in the church yard, &c. in the same manner as though the person had not committed the crime; but the act forbids the performing any of the rites of Christian burial, at the cola, or to some northern port.

The United States' schooners Beagle and 12 o'clock at night, and within 24 hours

Curiosity. .—A complete carsass or an in a standing posture, was lately found in England, in Eaglefield peatmoss, where it must have been some centuries. The animal was unshod, and, by the teeth, about four years old.

Something singular.—On the 23d ult 2 whale was caught in the river St. Lawrence, near Montreal, which measured 42 feet 8 inches in length, 6 feet across the back, and

7 feet through the back to the belly. He

is of the species called Finners, by whalers.



THE STAR.

WASHINGTON CITY, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1823.

THE INDIANS.

It is difficult to form a correct estimate of the degree of justice and humanity which marked the conduct of our forefathers towards the native tribes. Every sentiment of filial piety and national sympathy prompts us to palliate the errours, and to look with indulgence on the policy of our ancestor. It is, nevertheless, impossible to think of the fearful desolation which has swept over the aboriginal inhabitants, with the same indifference with which we regard the er ing mind, that the establishment of our fair republic has involved the destruction of tribes of men, who, though intractable ind degraded, were nevertheless partakers d the same common humanity, and capable of aspiring to the same eternal destinies If this result was the unavoidable consequence of the accession of the whites, the Christian will find new reason to deplore that derangement of the dispositions of the heart, which rendered it impossible for the aborigines and the whites to subsist together, and to benefit each other by mutual acts of

de, and exasperated other, which ultimately of extermination, before ee tribes withered away. and situation of our ance ansidered. They were eded by dangers with on familiar; and oppres and necessities. They I are to weigh maturely etemper of those times, a sidered. The mild sp nes of the present age lly shared. Most me tics and religion. It w eage; and charity for ferent creed was regar cious virtue. The pers ng raged in Europe had everity to the mildest ch gentle feelings of the hea ess from the "custom all these ideas before arprised at the events, w ced the comparative but our purpose in making

OCTOBER 4, 182

e paternal efforts of our rate and civilize the rem ies. Without referring to aires which have been a

to this end, the appropr ess of the sum of \$10,000 mental and moral impro has; and the admirable find, by the Head of the ent, claim our special notice steen employed in a man me to accomplish its end mo and efficiently, while it s maraged efforts on the par disocieties, for the prosecut scieties, the government itself with that us principle which sustain s; thereby securing its of untering the expense a ing the whole process ans that it supplies are ma civilization of the Indians malready done, by the tri ally appropriated. By the alloun, in February, 1822, it re had then been expende and schools, \$15,827; of the on account of buildings, went of tuition. The follo ent is guided, in the app m annually appropriated, the civilization of the India ls or societies who have stemplate establishing, s on of Indian childre re the co-operation of the The position selected for t at a plan of the buildings than estimate of the costs, to the Secretary of War

he President. erament will, if it has t es of the arrangement, expense of erecting

part of the money to be r the buildings are con with to be reserved u eted. The payment to etribe or nation in which it is located, as to the fac ment and completion

The President of the Unit the out of the annual ach institution which may him, a sum proportiona pupils belonging to each o the necessary expension, and the degree of

to advance to be made gs, till the school is in of which fact, and the inging to it, the certif nt, or person havin of the institution, w

report will be annually

nent on the 1st of (and names of the ersons belonging to i leus; the number wh d their course and left the first eay of Octob g year; the number of disbursements for and the value and descr on hand : which report v superintendent, or period control of the estab considered to be the who may be employed, itution, not only to se sobriety, industry and practicable to impress dians, the friendly I the government tow ntage to them in of government, and coh measures as it ma fer their civilization ty course of conduc the displeasure of gove ble that the object can be effected, and per wed, if the distrust its benevolent views,

(Signed)

1823.

erformance mmediatel

moters call

similar oc

d, of Paris have disco

ecessary t

leather, yi

oil. And

its, that the

h preserv

in currying in currying birch; that this oil was of the birch mned, in any bil of birch leather, and finally and finally

rows every oak, it may

able tree if

ng (Pa.) Ga snakes were in the Drift

oning creek el Spangler leberries— ales, 14 fe

in one den

rom 8 to 10

nong the in roduction o lbany, lately the Coffee

t the variou

vessels-in

mounted in

ference, con

, 30 public public build

bout 100,00

tained, that

et capacity

certain pro

the law o

mains of the

stake, an

person com pe interred i

e manner

mmitted th

ourial, at th

directs the

tween 9 an

nin 24 hour

ass of a horse ely found i

s. The an

teeth, abou

he 23d ult.

t. Lawrence red 42 feet

the back, and e belly. He

, by whaler

OSPEL

Bo

CITY,

4, 1823.

rect estimate

manity which

athy prompt

to think

s swept over

h the sai

gard the ca

the animal

the reflect

at of our fai

ractable an

partakers of and capable al destinies

whites, the

e performi

the colonists would, in all cases, ntected them from the jealous aniof the savages. Bad and designing each side were doubtless busy in ing dissentions, and labouring to prothat state of desperate hostility on the de, and exasperated resentment on der, which ultimately produced the d extermination, before which the etribes withered away. The characad situation of our ancestors ought to ridered. They were placed in an ed condition; in a strange country; anded by dangers with which they and iamiliar; and oppressed with novel and necessities. They had, therefore, were to weigh maturely all the considas which might have led to the adopanother policy towards the Indians. mper of those times, also, deserves to idered. The mild spirit and liberal es of the present age were then less lly shared. Most men were bigots, tics and religion. It was the fashion eage; and charity for the abettors of ferent creed was regarded as a very cous virtue. The persecutions which graged in Europe had given a tinge nerity to the mildest characters; and onte feelings of the heart had derived s from the "custom of fell deeds," all these ideas before us, we cannot prised at the events, which gradually red the comparative extirpation of

our purpose in making these remarks milirect the attention of our readers to esternal efforts of our government to and civilize the remnants of these Without referring to the numerous eres which have been adopted, with a to this end, the appropriation by Conof the sum of \$10,000 annually, for and moral improvement of the s; and the admirable management of nd, by the Head of the War Departdaim our special notice. This fund een employed in a manner, adapted at waccomplish its end most economicalefficiently, while it stimulated and aged efforts on the part of individuals cities, for the prosecution of the same By acting in concert with missiongeties, the government has wisely ened itself with that energy of rerinciple which sustains these sociehereby securing its object, without ing the expense and trouble of the whole process by which the stat it supplies are made to bear on mization of the Indians. Much has heady done, by the trifling sum anappropriated. By the report of Mr. m, in February, 1822, it appears, that had then been expended, on the difschools, \$15,827; of which \$7447 regulations, by which the govern- truth resting on other evidence. is guided, in the apportion of the anually appropriated, by Congress, vilization of the Indians, among inds or societies who have established, uplate establishing, schools for the in of Indian children, and who the co-operation of the government: osition selected for the establishuplan of the buildings contemplated, estimate of the costs, to be submit-

ment will, if it has the means and softhe arrangement, pay two-thirds expense of erecting the necessary

the Secretary of War to be laid be-

part of the money to be advanced unfor the buildings are commenced; and th to be reserved until they are acted. The payment to be made on incate of the Agent of Indian affairs, ribe or nation in which the establishis located, as to 'the facts of the comnent and completion of the build-

President of the United States will bute out of the annual appropriation, institution which may be approved , a sum proportionate to the numpupils belonging to each, regard being the necessary expense of the estabnt, and the degree of success which

advance to be made except for the gs, till the school is in actual opera-of which fact, and the number of pulonging to it, the certificate of the su of the institution, will be sufficient

port will be annually made for each ent on the 1st of October, of the and names of the teachers and their course and left the institution, who give to the Bible implicit confidence, "nor ever dare to investigate the propriety of what they believe."

There is something very emphatic, in the of disbursements for the same pe-and the value and description of prop-a hand: which report will be certified superintendent, or person having the pal control of the establishment.

midered to be the duty of all perhe may be employed, or attached to sitution, not only to set a good examhans, the friendly and benevolent government towards them, and ge to them in vielding to the government, and co-operating with easures as it may deem necesfor their civilization and happiness. course of conduct cannot fail to he displeasure of government, as it is that the object which it has in a be effected, and peace be habitualis benevaled if the distrust of the Indians, nevolent views, should be ex"FALSE PHILOSOPHY."

We readily give place to the following communication. Our correspondent has an unquestionable right to be heard in defence ten on the erroneous presumption, that the Editor of the Star was the author of the critical comments of which the writer comdispute nearly coincide, as to the facts of the case, with those of our correspondent. We have no doubt, that the "Star" which pearance, at least, a real star, miraculously employed, for a temporary purpose. These philosophers, who were accustomed to watch the Heavens, discovered a new Star, and in accordance with the general expectation then prevalent in the East, they hailed this Star, as the messenger which tradition (see Numbers xxiv. 17.) had led them to expect, would attend the birth of the King of Israel.

That the Magi had any proper conceptions of the true character of Christ, and that their worship was any thing more than the reverence which they felt to be due to a personage whose birth was so long expected, and was signalized by an interesting astronomical phenomenon, is not certain. We have no objection to Dr. Gill's opinion, that they worshipped him, in his

true character, as the Son of God. We differ from our correspondent, in regard to the degree of evidence which the appearance of the Star furnishes, in relation to the Deity of Christ. In our opinion, the miracle had reference to the Magi only, and was intended to guide them, with their gifts, and their worship, to the infant Saviour, for ourposes with which we are unacquainted. It pleased the Lord to meet these astronomers on their own ground, and to attract their attention by the most effectual method, the display of a new and remarkable luminary in the Heavens. As independent proof of the divinity of Christ, we give the circumstance no weight. Revelation alone can give us evidence of this fact, and this evidence the scriptures abundantly supply. Reasoning, a priori, or a posteriori, cannot be safely employed, with reference to the essence and the mode of existence of the Deity. Much injury has been done to truth, by the use of unfounded and illogical arguments. Our correspondent falls into one of Emigrating Company. He wishes, if possithese illogical positions, when he speaks of Christ as being "super-human, super-angelic, and consequently divine." How can we ascertain, except by express revelation, that a being may not be "super-angelic," without being "divine?" We, therefore, when arguing the divinity of Christ, would not appeal to the "darkened sun, the rending tombs, the rising dead, or the calm, luaccount of buildings, and \$8380 on minous and celestial index," except as inof tuition. The following are the teresting facts, which may corroborate a

For the Columbian Star.

"The young man who, not long since undertook to prove, by scripture evidence only, the Divinity of Christ," begs leave to make a few remarks, on the strictures contained in the Columbian Star of the 13th ult. under the head, "False Philosophy." There is no doubt on the mind of your correspondent, that he was the person alluded to in your remarks, and that the liscourse, a part of which, you have been pleased to denominate " False Philosophy," was delivered at the Columbia Association, during the last session of that body. I shall pass over in silence, the flattering compliments you are pleased to bestow in the berinning of your strictures; for as I never preach to gain flattery, they are to me as "empty as the passing wind." I will say, nowever, that I was properly quoted, and will undertake to defend the idea, which on call "False Philosophy." Honestly and calmly to examine both sides of a disputed case, is, I suppose, the best method of arriving at the truth. The difference of opinion between you and myself in the present instance, may be embraced in the two following queries, viz: 1st. Was the "Star" which guided the shepherds to the cradle of the Saviour, (not a Saviour, as you have it) a star properly so called, or a "luminous phosphorescent substance,"—and 2dly. Did the appearance of that Star tend in any degree to convince the Magi that Jesus was worthy of adoration, and consequently God?

That the wise men were directed to the cradle of Jesus by a "luminous phosphores-cent substance," an ignis fatuus, or any such substance, I do not think probable. Dr. Gill, in loco, represents it " to be properly a star-a new and unusual one-such as had never been seen or observed before." I do not think you will call the Doctor one of those "False Philosophers, who, believing all others as honest as themselves, take ts; the number which have com-

There is something very emphatic, in the anguage of the Evangelist, when he calls the "bright luminary of Heaven" that first announced to man the long expected—long desired Saviour of sinuers," HIS STAR;" but it really appears to br. too degrading, to say that that "star" was "a luminous phosphorescent substance,"—a mere Will-with-the-wisp. Coinciding in opinion on the first query with the learned Doctor, (although I was not aware that such was his opinion until called to examine it by your strictures,) I must still think, that "the Magi were miraculously led, from the eastern plains to Bethlehem," by a "bright luminary of Heaven," although "a new and unusual

On the second query, whether the super-natural appearance of the "Star in the East" tended in any degree to "strengthen the evidence of Christ's divinity," we differ as much in opinion as on the first; for it does appear to me, that the reason why the Magi "came to worship him" was, because Ordamed Ministers, 11 they had "seea his star in the east." Now tized, 106; total, 954.

the Magi worshipped Christ, either as God,) or as "the King of the Jews;" and if they worshipped him as God-as the long ex pected Messiah, I cannot conceive by what argument they were convinced that he was of his opinions. We have taken the liberty the identical personage, if the star in the east to omit several passages, which were writ- did not tend in the least to that conviction. Such seems to be the opinion of that indefatigable searcher after truth, whom I have already quoted: for when he is commenting on the 2nd. chap 2nd verse of Matthew, on plains. Our opinions on the subject in the word worship, he says, it was "to pay dispute nearly coincide, as to the facts of adoration to him as God, of which they might be convinced, by the miraculous af-pearance of the star." But if the Magi worshipped Christ, as "King of the Jews" only, guided the Magi to the Saviour, was, in ap- the question occurs, is not the miraculous the 4th of July as a day of solemn thanksappearance of the star in the east, calculated to convince others that he, for the annunciation of whose birth, a "new Star" was consequently divine ?- if the darkened sun, -the rending tombs,-the rising dead,-the convulsed earth, the vail of the temple rent in twain, caused the astonished centurion fo exclaim, "truly this man was the Son of God"-the calm, luminous, and celestial index, pointing the wise men to the "Lamb of God" should not, in our opinion, have a less effect on the minds of future inqui-rers after truth. G. H. R.

CAPE MONTSERADO.

We have been favoured with the following letters, for publication. The first is from the Rev. Lott Carey, to the Rev. O. B. Brown, of this city; and the second from the Baptist church at Cape Montserado, of which Mr. Carey is pastor, to the First Baptist church in Washington. The conduct and services of Mr. Carey have been spoken of by the Agents of the American Colonization Society, in terms of grateful appropation. The infant church, under his charge, has been formed under singular circumstances, and is in a situation unfavourable to its immediate peace and prosperity. But we doubt not that it is a vine which the Redeemer has planted; and that it is but one of the first fruits of that moral culture, which will ultimately cause the deserts of

Africa to rejoice and blossom as the rose. Monrovia, (Africa) July 15, 1823. I wrote to you, by our beloved brother Colston M. Waring, a Baptist minister of the Gospel; he came out with Dr. Ayres with an intention of returning in the brig Oswego; but after arriving, he concluded to remain, until the arrival of the packet. He will leave this place in a very few days. His object in returning is to unite with a company of coloured men, very recently formed in Petersburg and Richmond, called the ble, to make arrangements, and charter a large vessel, and get off by the last of October, so as to enable them to arrive here by the last of November. I wish you to receive him as a brother. I wish you may feel that the business which calls him back to America, is an object worthy of your attention, and do all that you can to facilitate and encourage his speedy return to Africa.

LOTT CAREY.

Monnovia, (Africa,) July 14, 1823.

her sister church in Washington. Dearly beloved brethren :- I need not inform you, that we left the United States in a church capacity, and arrived in Africa, eight in number. When we arrived, we found three who came out in the first expedition, and they joined us by letter. But death and the removal of brother Teage's family to Sierra Leone, have reduced our number to four. We kept up our discipline dress. L. Bacon. and church book, up to the time of our re-moval down to Monrovia, but our long and protracted war with the natives interrupted our worship very materially. But the arrival of the brig Oswego, on the 24th of May last, gave us new springs, as she brought to the help of the Lord, our beloved brother, Colston Waring, and four other brethren, who in a few days joined us by letter; I need not tell you, that our joy was great, for it was a happy meeting indeed. We have had no additions otherwise than by letter; but since the arrival of the above, I hear of three hopeful converts in our settlement. None of them have come forward, but we expect them. We are truly glad to say, that our prospect of a revival is a little flattering. We have learnt from experience, that it is most conducive to the peace of our little settlement, for the different denominations to hold their worship together; and we can say that we have as much or more peace than is common. I need not lengthen our letter in order to give an idea of my feelings, or of the feelings of our little body; for you yourselves can feel for a poor minister of the gospel, who has taken his station in a heathen land, and has received no letters from his brethren for two years and upwards. His mind almost leads him to say, surely the Lord has forsaken us; and brethren have cast us off. Dear brethren, come over and help us; for I believe that the Lord has much people in this country. The harvest is truly great and the labourers are few, pray that the Lord may touch the hearts of some of your members. and send them to the help of the Lord. Dearly beloved brethren, cease not to pray

LOTT CAREY, Pastor. Austin Curtis, Clerk.

RECORD OF ASSOCIATIONS.

Baltimore Association.-Held at Taneytown, Md.) May 16, 17 and 18.—Churches, 14 Ordained Ministers, 11; baptized last year. 20: total, 443. Several churches not heard from.-Next meeting, at Ebenezer church, Baltimore, on the Thursday preceding the third Lord's-day in May, 1824.

Otsego Association.-Held at Brookfield. New-York, September 3d and 4th .--Churches, 24; Ministers, 19; Licentiates, ; baptized, 98; total, 1888.

Muskingum Association.-Held at Salt reek Meeting House, Muskingum county, Jnio, August 22, 23 and 24.-Churches, 24: Ordaned Ministers, 11; Licentiates, 4; bap-

Cranston, Rhode-Island, September 12 .-Churches, 14; Ministers, 9; total 593.

Columbia Association.-Held at Rock-Hill, Stafford county, Virginia, August 21, 22 and 23.-Churches, 17; Ministers, 8; baptized, provement, will be held in Washington 62; total, 1673.—The Association recontmended to the churches to set apart the next: Saturday before the fifth Lord's day in November next, as a day of humiliation and prayer, for the outpouring of the Divine Spirit on our churches. They fecommended, that the churches set apart Mayor of the city; General Mason, Genegiving to God. The next Association will be held in Alexandria, on the Thursday formed, is super-human, super-angelic, and preceding the fourth Lord's-day in August,

Franklin Association.-Held at Hartwick, Otsego county, (N. Y.) June 18.-Churches, tion of the proposed Canal, and promote 24; Ministers, 17; baptized, 108; total, the navigation of the Potomac. Resolutions

Oneida Association .- Held at Westmoreland, (N. Y.) August 27 and 28.-Churches, mously. Seven delegates were appointed 22; baptized, 48; Ordained Ministers, 15; to attend the general meeting in this city on Licentiates, 4; total, 1739.

In the record of associations, in our last, two or three errours occurred. The Panville Association was stated to be in New-Hampshire, instead of Vermont, and the Appomattox Association to be in North Carclina, instead of Virginia.

ACADEMIC RECORD.

Princeton (N. J.) College .- The commencement was held on the 22d ultimo. Thirty seven young men received the degree of A. B., and 25 that of A. M. Four gentlemen received the degree of D.D.

Princeton Theological Seminary .- The John Gozler, Thomas Corcoran, jr. Dr. John examination of the students in the Theolological Seminary at Princeton, says the New-York Christian Observer, commenced on Friday, the 19th ultimo, and was closed on the Monday following, with an eloquent and pathetic Address by the venerable Dr.

Andover Theological Seminary .-- The nnual examination at this Seminary occurred on the 24th ultimo. The following is a ist of the exercises of the Senior Class.

olic countries. J. L. Burnap .- 3. Abstract preaching. B. F. Clarke.-4. Remarks on 1 Cor. ii. 2. "I determined not to know any thing," &c. E. Frost .- 5. Unity in sermons, J. C. Goss .- 6. Examination of Loninus on the sublime. W. L. Buffett .- 7. Remarks on Sheridan's Lectures. G. Sheldon .- 8. On written sermons. J. Hyde .preaching of Bates. J. Kimball.—11. On S. Worcester.—12. Transition in sermons. 81,50. M. Chase.-13. Influence of emotion on the countenance. H. A. Parsons.-14. Illustration in sermons. E. Gridley. 15. Egot-The Baptist church of Christ, called sm in the pulpit. G. P. King. 16. Preach-Providence, sendeth Christian Salutation to ing of Chrysostom. W. W. Niles .- 17. The study of Hebrew Literature as modifying oratorical and poetic genius. S. Peck .-Fiske.-19. Circumstances of the age demanding high qualifications in the preacher. C. Isham.-20. Influence of ministers on national happiness, with the valedictory ad-

REVIVALS.

A letter from Newport, (R. I.) says, that on the 24th of August, "eight persons were baptized by Elder Michael Eddy, pastor of the first Baptist Church. Of those to whom the ordinance was administered, five were males, and three females -four of the number were heads of families. In the evening they were all received into the fellowship of the first Baptist Church.-The work is still progressing without the least abatement, and we are encouraged to cry mightily to the Lord that the work may not subside, until subects can no longer be found. At present the work is principally with the latter church, yet pleasing indications in other societies are visible. About twenty-five have obtained an evidence of sins forgiven."

COLLECTIONS IN KENTUCKY FOR THE CAREY STATION.

The amount collected by the Rev. Corbly Martin, in Kentucky, is stated, in a letter before us, to have been \$292 45, in clothing, &c. and \$200 in money. Several female societies have been formed, for the purpose of aiding the Carey station.

COLUMBIAN COLLEGE.

The ship Electra has arrived at Philadelphia, having on board the philosophical apparatus, and books, for the Columbian College. They will probably be received at the College, in the course of a few days.

GREAT UNION CANAL.

A resolution has lately been passed by the Corporation of this City, for appointing three Commissioners, in addition to those appointed on the 10th of July 1822, to act "on behalf of the Corporation, in co-operation with the Commissioners. and Delegates appointed on behalf of any county or corpracticable scheme for the improvement of the navigation of the Potomac River."

The gentlemen appointed by the two resolutions, are: E. B. Caldwell, John Dadidson, Wm. W. Seaton, Thomas Munroe, Valter Jones, and Roger C. Weightman.

The meeting of the commissioners or del-The gentlemen appointed by the two revidson, Wm. W. Seaton, Thomas Munroe, Walter Jones, and Roger C. Weightman.

Yearly Conference of Bahtists .- Held in egates appointed by the crizens of the court ties and corporations, within the states of Maryland, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and the District of Columbia, who may feel interested in this great and important im-City, on Thursday, the 6th of November

> At a meeting of the corporation of George town, D. C. the following gentlemen were appointed delegates to attend at the abovementioned meetings; John Cox, Esq. ral Smith, and F. S. Key, A. Taney, and C. Smith, Esquires.

A meeting of a number of the inhabitants of Fauquier county, Va. was held at Warr nton, on the 22d ult. for the purpose of adopting measures to facilitate the execuwere proposed, expressive of the feeling on the subject, which were passed unanithe 6th of November next, viz.-John P. Smith, Eppa Hunton John Marshall, Thomas T. Fauntleroy, Francis W. Brooke. Berkley Ward, and John Scott.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

On the 23d ult. a Society was formed in Georgetown, D.C. auxiliary to the American Colonization Society. The following gentlemen were appointed officers:

President, Gen. Walter Smith. Treasurer, John I. Stull. Secretary, Dr. N. W. Worthington. Managers .- John Laird, John Cox, James Dunlop, Charles King, John S. Haw, David English, William Jewell, Samuel M'Kenney,

LITERARY.

Litle, and John Luty.

An abridgment of the General History of the Baptist Denomination in America, and other parts of the world. By David Benedict, A. M. Pastor of the Baptist Church in Pawtucket, R. I. With a copperplate engraving of the Baptism of Christ by

This work contains, in a condensed form, the substance of Mr. Benedict's History of the Baptists, in two volumes; and as the 1. Narrative style of the Bible. J. H. original work was extensively patronized Breck. 2. Influence of the Clergy in Cath- and esteemed, the present work may with confidence be recommended, as comprising in a small compass a rich variety of interesting articles; "and its perusal," as the Author remarks in the preface, "will convince the readers, that notwithstanding the prejudice under which the denomination has laboured, it is gradually advancing, in point of numbers and influence, to an important stand in Christendom; and that their grand distinguishing principle of Be-9. Unwritten sermons. J. Oakes .- 10. The liever's Baptism is making a rapid and

triumphant march in the Christian world." the public reading of Psalms and Hymns. Edmands, No. 53, Cornhill, Boston. Price,

MELANCHOLY INTELLIGENCE. is stated, that the frigate John Adams and several vessels of Commodore Porter's squadron, have arrived at Norfolk, with the yellow fever on board. They bring melancholy intelligence of the death of the gallant 18. Preaching of the Puritans. N. W. Lieutenants WATSON, BAINBRIDGE, HAM-MERSLEY, and D. P. ADAMS, Chaplain With the exception of Chaplain Adams, who died on his passage home, the three lieutenants died at Thompson's Island. Commodore PORTER is daily expected to

ORDINATION.

return to this city.

On the 16th ultimo, at Essex, Vermont, the Rev. Mr. Hastings was ordained to the work of an Evangelist. Introductory prayer and sermon by the Rev. Ephraim Sawyer; Ordaining Prayer, by the Rev. Roswell Mears; Concluding Prayer, by the Rev. Alva Sabin.

INSTALLATION.

On the 21st ultimo, the Rev. Samuel Nott, Jun. formerly Missionary to Bombay, East Indies, who was obliged to return to this country in consequence of ill health, was installed by the Presbytery of Albany, as pastor of the East Presbyterian Church in Galway, Saratoga county, New-York.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday, the 16th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Lucas, Mr. Alben Clements, to Miss Fligh PEAK, all of the District of Columbia. On the 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Baker, Mr. TROMAS BEALL, to Miss MARY LONG, both of

On Saturday morning, the 27th ult. at St. John's Church, in Georgetown, by the Rev-Mr. Addison, Mr. J. M. WRIGHT, merchant, of Philadelphia, to Miss MARGARET B. JONES, of the former place.

On Sunday evening, the 28th instant, by the Rev. S. B. Balch, of Georgetown, WILLIAM COAKE, to JULIA ANN BOWIL.—At the same

time and place, John T. Evans, to Lucinos Bowis, all of Alexandria.

DIED,

On the 25th inst. in this city, WILLIAM W. STEVERS, (printer) aged 18 years. In this city, on the 27th inst. after a short

iness Captain PETER FAULENER, an officer in the army of the United States, during the

Revolutionary War.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Ebeneser Stout, Esq of Georgetown, D. C. Farness
Hopkinson, Esq. youngest son of the late Hon.
Francis Hopkinson, (one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence,) in the 44th year

Bettry.

From the Christian Spectator THE VOICE OF THE SPIRIT. The heart of man in the hour of its pride, Mild nature, the mother, addrest. on the flowers of the vale where the fountains glide,

brow of the forest-the curl of the tide-

And the cliff of the mountain, where tempests hide-

See the hand of a God imprest."

Slow reason arose with her infinite chain, And her lamps as the moon-beam clear, of That Being who bridles the storm striken

And gems the skies with their countless train Is a Being for man to fear."

Pure inspiration's ray sublime. Like the Sun from the chaos broke, Remember him now, in the day of thy prime,

Thy breath is a vapour-a span thy time, And thy glory a wreath of smoke."

Death hurl'd his arrow from the cloud, Where pestilence curtain'd his way, On the throne of the heart its idol bow'd, The bloom of its beauty was pale in the shroud.

And its strength the spoiler's prey.

A voice was heard ;- 'twas the voice of the dead!

It was hoarse from the hollow grave-"Oh! heed the things of thy peace, " it said, " Ere the worm is thy brother and dust thy bed.

In the hour when none can save."

Remorse uplifted a serpent scourg'e, And Conscience asserted her sway, But the world, and the host of her vanities

And buoyed on the crest of their dancing surge,

That rebel heart was gay.

Heaven mourn'd, and the harps of her blest ones sigh'd,

(Thus the rose sheds the dew drop tear,) "The Son of the highest for man hath died, Yet still he exults in his guilt and his pride, Ah! what shall arrest his career?"

There was joy in Heaven !- O'er the angels it shone,

A smile from Jehovah glow'd, The "still small voice" from the awful throne Had breath'd on that obdurate heart of stone, And the rock like a river flowed.

Miscellany.

DEMONIACES OF THE NEW TESTAMENT. late Jesse Appleton, D.D. President of Bowdiscussion.

Christians have generally believed that the miraculous cures performed by our Saviour on those persons said to be under the influence of evil spirits or demons, are to be received as literally true, and that these spirits had power to injure the minds and bodies of men.

Another opinion, defended with great-acuteness by the celebrated Fainer, Sykes, Lardner, and the two Meads, is, that the persons said to be possessed were only afficted with natural diseases; that the Jews faisely and erroneously attributed such diseases to the power of demons, and that Christ and his Apostles so accommodated themselves to the prevailing notions of the day, as to retain the common language, though they did not intend to encourage a belief in real possessions.

Dr. A. commences by observing, " that the e vistence of evil spirits, whether denominated satan, devils or demons, is by no means in-consistent with reason," even if Revelation had not decided in favour of their existence. This point he proves by commenting upon the regular gradation in the works of God from unorganized matter to stones, vegetables, animals, common men, superior geniuses, and superior beings. If such beings exist, analogy leads us to believe they may have been in a state of probation,—that they may have transgressed like ourselves-that with greater powers than man, and a longer time to sin, they may have become more inveterate towards God; and that the same depravity which kindles wars on earth. would lead them to injure other subjects than themselves, in Jehovah's kingdom.

'Your first impression perhaps is, that if creatures of such pernicious character exist, the goodness of God requires, that they be so restrained, as that others shall receive from them no injury. However plausible this conjecture may appear, it is not sup-ported by analogy. Vicious men are per-mitted to act with freedom; and many others are placed within their power. They do, in fact produce extensive injury. No in-considerable part of human sufferings re-sults from the abuse of that power, with which wicked men are entrusted. One tyrant may disturb, and does disturb the peace of millions. Now, it is, I presume, periestly clear to your apprehensions, that the same difficulty exists in both cases. We should before hand presume, as confidently, that wicked men would be restrained from doing injury, as, that such restraints should be imposed on other victions beings of superior rank. But, as facts show, that our conjecture would, in one case, be erroneous, it is probably not less so in the other."

The scriptures frequently speak of Satan, or the Devil, and others to whom he seems the tempting of David to number Israel, the calamities of Job, &c. are attributed to the influence of Satan. The New Testament calls him "the god of this world," and teaches us, that though the mission of Christ was solely for the redemption of man, yet one great object of his incarnation was to estroy the works of the devil. It warns us the doctrine of real possessions, it is presum- might have supposed these cases much

may devour." The scriptures also informus, that the afflictions of Job are to be attributed to his power; of a "woman whom Satan had bound, lo these eighteen years;" and that the Apostles went about doing good and "healing all who were oppressed of the

"Let us now suppose an objector intro-duced, who observes. "All which you have already endeavoured to prove, I am not-much concerned to refute." In those passages which have been quoted, Satan or Devil, is the term used. That there is such a being as this may perhaps without great reluctance, be conceded. But as yet, the subject, originally mentioned, 'has not been entered upon. That subject was demoniacs or persons said to be possessed. But from these persons it is never said by Christ, or the evangelists, that Satan was ejected, or these occasions, is always either daments or Sammeria."

In reply I acknowledge the facts in general stated in the objection. Possessions are attributed usually if not invariably to demons and not to devils.

The term daywo occurs three times in the gospels and twice in the apocalypse. The word damester is found in the New-Testament about sixty times. The word dasper Courses, meaning possessed by demons, is used in thirteen places. Moreover the word diagons is never used in the plural number when applied to any but human beings. That this word and caraca mean the same thing, there can be no doubt.

That Satan is the enemy of God, needs not to be proved. That the demons are such, is evident from this consideration, that they are condemned to be tormented. Those who possessed the man at Gadara, exclaimed to our Saviour, "Art thou come to torment us before the time!" None but the enemies of God, are reserved for punish-

The demons manifested their hostility to men, by the bodily sufferings, which they occasioned. The hostility of Satan, or the devil was exhibited in the same manner, as appears from two passages, already cited; in one of which our Saviour speaks of a daughter of Abraham, whom Satan had bound eighteen years; in another, it is said, that Jesus went about "healing all those, who are oppressed of the devil.

Now as Satan and the demons are spirits of the same moral character, and both have displayed their malignity by doing injury to the bodies of men, it does not seem at all material to determine how great may be their resemblance, in other respects, or why both do not go under the same name.

There is, however, a remarkable passage in the 25th of Matt. which ought to be noticed in connexion with this subject. There we read of a "place prepared for the devil and his angels." There is in my mind a very strong presumption, that by the angels of an errour of great magnitude. It has filled apostleship of Saint Paul alone, duty con-Satan, here spoken of, are meant demons."

A common difficulty in admitting the idea of real possessions, consists in the objection, that evil spirits never possessed power over the bodies of men at any period or any place, except in the days of our Saviour, and in The following extracts from a Review in the Palestine. This objection is met by our aua continual enmity between the kingdom of than doin College, present a clear and satisfactory Christ, and that of Satan. The design of view of a subject which has occasioned much one is to produce order, peace and happiness; the other to create confusion, discord and misery. Gen. iii. 15. 1 John iii. 8. See also the words of Christ: "I beheld Satan, as lightning fall from heaven." When our Saviour appeared on earth to open a fountain of mercy-to turn men " from the power of Satan unto God"-and when he was to emancipate their minds from darkness and sin, it is very reasonable to suppose that all the power which the "god of this world" possessed, would, in such an hour, be exerted with the greatest assiduity to torment the bodies, as well as minds of men; that he would "come down with great wrath because he knoweth he hath but a short time;" and that, to render the victory of Christ more conspicuous, the ordinary restraints of the adversary might, at that time, have been in a measure removed. 2. There is no necessity of admitting the position, that demoniacal possessions were confined either to the time of our Saviour, or to Palestine. On the contrary, they are spoken of by the most ancient authors, more particularly by Sopho-cles, Euripides, Plato, Socrates, Plutarch

> It may, perhaps, be thought a very strong presumption against this, that we find nothing of this nature at the present day. If evil spirits had once both the disposition and the power to enter and molest human bodies, why, it may be asked, are no similar effects now produced? I answer that our inability to account for such a fact, is no argument against it. We are unable to perceive, why some wicked men are permitted to accomplish their designs, while others are restrained. We are unable to show why the plot of Haman for burying in ruins all the captive Jews, was rendered abortive, while that of Herod for murdering the infants was suffered to take effect. We are unable to tell, why Paul was rescued from the forty conspirators, who had vowed his destruction, while on Stephen they were permitted to satiate their malice.

and Josephus.

But though our inability to account for a fact asserted, does by no means disprove the assertion; and there might be reasons, why demoniacal possessions should be suffered at one period and not at another, though such reasons were concealed from us, the remark may not be necessary on the present occasion. We are able to assign at east a probable reason for this difference. Since the coming of Christ, the power of Satan over the human mind has unquestionably been restrained, the moral condition of those countries, in which pure Christianity has been promulgated, is changed materially for the better. Now, why should not this influence be restrained, as well in regard to the bodies, as the minds of men! and why should not the triumph of the Saviour be made apparent in both cases? If the common opinion be correct, it has been apparent

Before we make our next quotation, we would observe, that the existence and influ-

which we are about to make, can hesitate selves, believed in real possessions. It may be that there are some things about this subject which are obscure or even dark; but how few theological subjects are wholly divested of obscurity! It is a solemn Christian days to some the control of him, and hurt him not." How extration days to some the control of him, and hurt him not." tian duty to stop when we come to our ne ordinary is this remark, if nothing is here filus ultra; and it requires me'e exalted meant but a natural disorder! Does it usu feelings and a higher character to learn what ally hurt men to be free from diseases? Is we cannot know, than to ascertain what we it strange, that a man should be no worse can. There may be many queries which for being restored to health? Is it probable, curiosity would raise on passages of scrip- that a writer, under the influence of inspirture, which we are not ashamed to say, will ation, or of common sense, should suppose never be satisfactorily answered. Every that any reader stood in need of such inreasonable objection to the subject under formation? But, if we adopt the common that Devils were ejected: the term used on consideration, is met in the volume which opinion, as to possessions, this is perfectly we are considering, in a manner that cannot

but silence if it does not satisfy. In giving an account of our Saviour's preparing his twelve apostles for their "the spirit cried and rent him sore, and came ministry, St. Mark uses the following lan- out of him; and he was as one dead, inso should be with him, and that he might send forth to preach, and to have power to heal sickness, and to cast out demons," Here, you perceive, that the ejection of demons, s clearly distinguished from the cure of diseases. Now, if demonized persons which nothing of this was suffered to take were merely under the influence of natu- place. ral disorders, why should the sacred hissupposition, it is very evident that the latter clause conveys no new idea at all: it ever, be precisely similar to this, "He sent them forth to cure sickness, and to cried out; in the other, the man came out of cure fevers." What conceivable need is himself!" there for adding the latter clause?

"In the gospel of St. Luke, we find observed the same distinction between those, who were demonized and those who were sick; for he speaks of "certain women, who had been healed of evil spirits and infirmities:" and when the twelve disciples were actually sent forth, their com-mission was coached in similar language; "Then he called his twelve disciples to-

gether and gave them power and authory over all demons and to cure diseases.' Further, Jesus, said in relation to Herod, go and tell that fox, behold I cast out demons, and do cures."

"Now, let it be considered that, whatever

be the truth as to demonical possessions,

the Jews, in our Saviour's time, did believe in them. And is it not extremely evident, that the language, which our Saviour used, was calculated to confirm them in their opinion! The sentiment, if true, is an eran errour of great magnitude. It has filled apostleship of Saint Paul alone, duty conthe world, they tell us, with various kinds of superstition. It is inconsistent with cient to prove Christianity to be a Divine scriptural ideas of divine supremacy, and Revelation. Into these circumstances, which even with that proof of revelation, which it is probable powerfully assisted his own arises from miracles. But if this be true, convictions, he has with great diligence exour Saviour must have known it, as well as the gentlemen who make these remarks. Christian Spectator, of the Sermons of the thor, either by admitting or denying the fact. Is it not then surprising, that he said noth-1. Let it be admitted. There has ever been ing to correct the errour! But he did more, barely to leave them in our sion of the opinion: he did much, it would seem to establish it. This will further appear from other passages. The following account is given us by St. Luke. "When he came forth to land, there met him out of the city a man, which had demons a long time, and wore no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in the tombs; when he saw Jesus, he cried out and fell down before him, and with a loud voice said, what have to do with thee, Jesus, thou son of God, most high; I beseech thee, torment me not. For he had commanded the unclean spirit to come out of the man. For oftentimes it had caught him; and he was kept bound with chains, and in fetters; and he brake the bands, and was driven of the demon into the wilderness. And Jesus, asked of the demon, what is thy name? And he said Legion, because many demons had entered into him. And they besought him, that he would not command them to go out into the deep. And there was an herd of many swine, feeding on the mountain; they besought him, that he would suffer them to enter into them; and he suffered them. down a steep place into the lake, and were choaked." Here you will observe the demon is represented, as speaking repeatedly, and as offering a request. If the demoniac were under the influence of merely a bodily distemper, what was it, which asked permission to enter the swine? Was it the distemper? The very idea is absurd. Was it the man himself? "Yes," replies an opponent, "he fancied himself possessed of evil spirits, and believed that the spirit, through the medium of his organs, made this request." There would be plausibility in this reply, but for the two following considerations; 1. If such were the fancy of the insane person, why should our Saviour, who came to diffuse truth and not to establish errours, use such language, as was obviously calculated to leave this impression on all present, that demons were concerned in the case! That his words are thus calculated, I need not assert, after having read

> whatever it was, it was the same, which asked the liberty. It was, therefore neither the man, nor the distemper. The inference is undeniable. I therefore repeat the question, which has been proposed. Why did our Saviour and the evangelists, use such language as tended to confirm a popular errour, especially if, as many assert, the errour tends to produce extensive mischief! Or rather can it be supposed that they did so?"
> Though our extracts have been somewhat prolix, yet we cannot forbear quoting one short passage more. We would here suggest an idea which we expected to find in the Lectures, but which Dr. A. seems to have overlooked; viz. That the Jews and inhabitants of Palestine, while they saw many real possessions, might, at times, have attributed individual diseases to the influence of demonstrates.

ence of demons, which, in fact, were only natural. Because the adversary had power

them. 2. The request was granted." Then

went the demons out of the man, and enter-

ed the swine." Surely this was not the de-

moniac; for he, at this time, was cured. Yet,

cainst his temptations and wiles, and assures ed that no unprejudiced reader could rise utore numerous than they really were. We, at the present time, fall into the same errour when the scriptures also inform without a full conviction of their existence. On a simple rule of interpretation, that of learning what the writer meant and believed, we think no one after reading the quotation pravity, and in which Satan has no hand. This, however, does not in the least affect to acknowledge, that the Evangelists them- the argument in favour of real possessions "I ask your attention to the following pas-

intelligible. For on another occasion, when our Lord had commanded a dumb and deaf spirit to come out of an afflicted person, nuage; "and he ordained twelve, that they much, that many said, he is dead." Now hould be with him, and that he might send if evil spirits, on leaving the bodies of those whom they had afflicted, sometimes exercised their malignity in augmenting the sufferer's pains, it is perfectly natural, that other occasions, and whose judgment is rethe evangelist should notice an instance, in pected in all the ordinary concerns of in

"But the passage is much to our purpose torians make this distinction! On this if viewed in another light. It is said that "the spirit cried out, and rent him sore, and came out of him." If the term spirit only reiterates part of what had just been is not here to be taken literally, it must asserted. Say, if you please, that demon-ized persons had a particular kind of dis-order. Be it so. The language will how-meaning, there will be no sense in the pas-is sneeringly used. sage. In one case it will be, the disease

> From Hannah More's Essay on the Character of St. Paul. EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY.

We have, for our assistance in religious knowledge, the collective wisdom of sacred antiquity; and for our furtherance in piety, its precepts, its monitions, its examples. It is also the peculiar honour of our apostle, that from his life and writings alone, a new confirmation of the truth of the Gospel which he preached, has been recently and they are of the best kind. completely made out. In addition to the fullest general evidence of authenticity of the New Testament, two of our own contem-poraries, -men of different rank, habits, education, and turn of mind, - have extracted from the writings of St. Paul exclusively, particular and collateral evidence of a most interesting and important nature. We refer, in the first instance, to a small but valuable work of a noble author,* himself a convert of no common order, in which he amined; and has with irresistible strength

proposed them for the conviction of others, In the other instance, we refer to that exquisite work, the "Horz Paulina," of species of evidence as original as it is incontrovertible. It is a corroboration of the New Testament, derived from the incidental but close correspondence of numberles passages in the life and travels of Saint Paul, related in the Acts, with his own repeated reference, in his Epistles, to the same circumstances, persons, places, and events; together with their most correct geographical agreement;—the respective authors of both writings uniformly and consistently, though unintentionally, throwing light on each other.

This interesting work, in a more especial manner, adds weight to facts which were already fully established, and strength to that "truth" which was before "barred up with ribs of iron." We cannot too highly estimate this subsidiary evidence to the Christian revelation, derived as it were casually and accidentally from our apostle, from him to whom we were already unspeakably indebted for so much direct spiritual and practical instruction, It is a species so ingenious, yet so solid, so clear and so decisive, that the author must have Then went the demons out of the man into carried his point in any court of judicature the swine. And the herd ran violently before which the cause might have been brought.

If it were not the very genius of skepti-cism to shrink its "shrivelled essence" down to the minutest point, when it wishes to work itself an entrance where no visible opening seemed previously to have been left, we should think, that, after the able defences of Revelation which have been made on general grounds, the addition of these partial and subordinate, but not less con-vincing, proofs, had not left even the smallest crevice through which Unbelief could force, or even Doubt insinuate its way.

* Lord Lyttleton.

From the Petersburgh Intelligencer.

WHOLESOMENESS OF WATER. Tornefort mentions a Venetian Consul who resided at Smyrna, that lived to the age of 218 years, that never drank any thing but water; which is said to be the universal and only liquor of the New-Zealanders, who enjoy the most perfect health, entirely untainted with disease; not a single person having been seen by Captain Cook that had any bodily complaint; nor among the numbers that presented themselves to that renowned navigator, was there an in-dividual observed who had even the slight-est eruption upon the skin, or the least mark which indicated that any had formerly existed. It may be worthy of notice, likewise, that two of the most athletic characters of antiquity, and a modern hero, whose intrepidity was long the admiration of all Europe, were among the practical advocates of this wholesome element. That water is not an incentive to vice, like many of the liquors in common use, and that its votaries are exempt from the disgrace of ebriety, has been observed by Shakspeare-

- 'Honest water, It too weak to be a sinner; It ne'er left man i' the mire."

Whereas Solomon remarks, "Strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise,"

The ancients usually diluted their with a considerable portion of water; custom that even the "tuneful Teian" custom that even the tunerul lean, far-famed bacchanalian memory, appe to have sanctioned by his own

"Bring hither boy, a mighty bowl, And let me quench my thirsty soul Fill two parts water, fill it high— Add one of wine, for I am dry,
Thus let the limpid stream allay
The jolly God's too potent sway."

Our more modern votaries of Beech are quite content to suffer a dilution one part" water!

Is zeal in politics accounted the mark a vulgar intellect? Did we cons a vulgar intenect: unquenchable ardour of Pitt, did we regard unquenchable ardour of Pox, as evidence the lofty enthusiasm of Fox, as eviden of a feeble, or a disorderly mind? Yet w will venture to assert, that ardon, in n gion, is as much more noble than ardor politics, as the prize for which it con is more exalted. It is beyond all con son superior to the highest human i the truth and justice of which, after a may possibly be mistaken, and the object infallibly have an end of which must infallibly have an end

It is a little hard that men of pietr, w are allowed to possess good sense on should not have a little credit gives the in matters of religion, but that they at once be transformed into ideots or ma men, in that very point which affords the noblest exercise of the human faculties.

Saint and hypocrite are now, in the so

Advertisements.

Greater Bargains than ever UST received, by the subscriber, a large assortment of Foreign and Domestic Dr Goods uncommonly cheap. ALSO,

1500 Pair of Shoes, for less price the ever was sold in this Dictrict-

Trunks of Gentlemen's Boots, of a goo quality, and as low as \$3 to \$3 50 per pair LIKEWISE, B Cases of Imitation Beaver Hats at very

prices, besides a new assortment of L horn Flats, Domestic, Straw, and Gynp Ro nets, and Straw Trimmings.

Penn. Avenue, between 11th & 12th str

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

(For October.) THE average cash price of superine Flo in Washington be from \$6 to \$6 50. County, is ascertain

Agreeably to the directions of the act of the Corporation of Washington, regulating weight and quality of Bread, the weight Loaves for the present month must be-

Single Loaf Double Loaf 22 024. 44 028.

W. HEWITT, Register.

RICHARD S. COXE,

Attorney & Counseller at Law, As removed into the District of Columbia and opened his OFFICE in Georgetow He will be happy to attend to the bu those who may intrust it to him; whether of professional kind, or in relation to claims of in description, in Wastington, Alexandria,

Jan. 18-tf

Dr. C. F. WILSTACH,

HAS constantly for sale, an extensive asset ment of Genuine Drugs and Medicine Surgeons' Instruments, Dye Stuffs, Paints, to Physicians' Prescriptions compo

particular care and attention Just received, a fresh supply of Swim celebrated PANACEA. Aug. 9-tf JUST PUBLISHED

> bian Office, PARTICULAR BELATION

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION TO THE

BURMAN EMPIRE. In a Series of Letters, addressed to

Joseph Butterworth, Esq. M. P. London, BY ANN H. JUDSON. March 22-tf.

To Magistrates, Constables, &c JUST published, and for sale at the Columbian Office, North E Street, near 100

Street. THE REPORT OF A COMMITTEE dopted by the meeting of Magistrates, at the City Hall on the 28th of May last, tive to the course of proceedings under the actif Congress, passed March 1, 1823, entitle "An act to extend the jurisdiction of the Jurisdiction of the December 1, 1823, extend the purisdiction of the Jurisdiction of the December 1, 1823, extend the purisdiction of the Jurisdiction of the December 1, 1823, extend the purisdiction of the December 2, 1824, page 11.

tices of the Peace in the recovery of debts Also, for sale, at the same place, the BLA FORMS, adopted by the Justices, the copy of which were furnished the subscriber by the the District of Columbia.

ommittee appointed to prepare them. The subscriber intends keeping a get sortment of BLANKS used by Justices of the sortment of BLANKS used by Justices of the Peace for sale on reasonable terms, and will be thankful for a share of patronage.

JOHN. S. MEEHAN.

PRINTING, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, REATLY EXECUTED AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE. m. 11.]

The Columbian A COMMITTEE OF THE ENTION OF THE BAPTIST

TION IN THE UNITED

Published every San AT THE COLUMBIAN WASHINGTON

Three dollars per ce, or within six months four dollars, should paym ater period. Advertisements by the squa resucceeding insertion, 25

v person, for obtaining ers, shall be entitled to mication for the be addressed to JAM ditor: Letters on busin s, the publisher, post par Profits of the work sacre spel; and my society fo purposes, or other stiall regularly co of the General Conver an College, shall be

Wistorica

EARLY INHABITANTS OF

The food of the first inhabit

flesh of wild beasts, fish,

the earth was assign

ation, yet it is certain th

ed of fruits of natural

bubitants of Europe, for mand years, subsisted with nto agriculture. One p od in the first stage of soci est trees, and particular al was the practice of fee at this fruit received the nar an acorn being called tisday mesen, and in the pla dsignifying acorns, or a po ad a tradition remains amor this fruit, as well as fe a substitute for b well be conjectured th is from the same origin introduced into Ameri s from the north of Asia. the time of Strabo, the m ia, [Portugal] made b the they first dried and the he next step in the progr the shepherd state. This most all the people of E te Alps, down to a period Christian era. All the S nic and Celtic tribes were n called by the Greek wi es moving from place to karage for their cattle, and ir milk and flesh. Hence feeders on milk. Many at they often ate the flesh ne the Greeks and Roman ted with these northern was raised among then and making beer, which, their principal drink. ture were introduced Phoceans, a colony of Gr din that country about six at the Christian era. But aded Gaul, almost six hat period, the Germ e had made little progr consumed very little g known only as a luxur ds; being purchased from the flesh of their cat Some of the Scythia a, had the art of making originated among them Greeks from the nor ese nations also made me el, from honey collected rary to the custom of who reclined at tab Teutonic people took th on mats of straw or other each with a separate

stool with three legs, v er it. And hence we ard for table, and the ar werb, to board. Their The ordinary drinkin pot or pitcher; but i with liquor in horns of skulls. These were t is. The skulls were staken in war, many ed to their deities. F ythians near the Bory chophagi; and Strabo Mela mentions a trib of the skulls of their deco it is, that human skulls and among the chiefs, t and ornamented with of these was not mor

e, among rude natio

were valued as the

When a warrior had

th arts, than of pride;

robably a board laid or